

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

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AUSTRALIA. *Nov. 8.*—The Victorian State elections, first results were: Labour, 15 seats (— 16); Country Party, 20 (+2); Liberals, 29 (+ 16); Independent Labour, 1; Independent, none (— 2).

BELGIUM. *Oct. 29.*—The Customs Union with the Netherlands and Luxembourg (Benelux) was ratified by the three Governments in Brussels.

BOLIVIA. *Oct. 28.*—The Government announced that a revolutionary outbreak organised by P.I.R. (Partido Izquierdista Revolucionario, or Left Revolutionary Party) occurred at Puerto Sucre and other localities near the Brazilian frontier.

BULGARIA. *Oct. 30.*—Note from Britain. (*see Britain.*)

BURMA. *Oct. 31.*—The Government appointed U Tin Tut to hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio in addition to the Finance portfolio.

Treaty with Britain. (*see page 654.*)

CANADA. *Oct. 30.*—The Bureau of Statistics estimated that the country's gross national income in 1946 amounted to \$9,464m., compared with \$3,972m. in 1938, and estimated the market value of all goods and services produced in 1946 at \$11,417m., compared with \$5,141m. in 1938.

Nov. 6.—The acting Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, stated that the text of the "proposed arrangements" for the entry of Newfoundland into the Confederation had been sent to the Governor of Newfoundland.

Nov. 7.—The Department of Mines and Resources reported that more than 15,000 displaced persons, of whom 3,500 had already arrived, were being admitted to Canada in group movements in response to requests for workers made by Canadian industries.

The Prime Minister in England. (*see Great Britain.*)

CHINA. *Oct. 27.*—An agreement was signed in Nanking under which \$30m. of food and other relief would be made available by the U.S.A. (This sum was part of the \$332m. foreign relief programme passed by the U.S. Congress on July 25).

Oct. 28.—The Ministry of the Interior announced in Nanking that the Democratic League had been declared illegal because of alleged assistance to the Communists in Manchuria, Shensi, and Szechwan, and the fomentation of labour strikes and student unrest in Shanghai.

Nov. 4.—U.S. aid. (*see U.S.A.*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Oct. 30.*—The deputy Prime Minister, M. Ursiny, resigned.

Oct. 31.—The Communist members of the Slovak Board of Trustees (the regional Slovak Government) demanded the appointment of "non-party" trustees to the portfolios of the Interior and Justice. The proposal was rejected, the Communist members then resigned, and the Board was dissolved by the Communist chairman, Dr. Husak.

Nov. 1.—A new ration scale came into force which, it was officially stated, gave the normal consumer a scale below that of the western zones of Germany. Rations for workers in heavy industries were cut, and potatoes were rationed at 3lb. per week.

Nov. 5.—The Prime Minister, M. Gottwald was empowered by the Cabinet to open negotiations for the formation of a new Slovak Board of Trustees. (The Kosice agreement of 1945 laid down that the trustees should be chosen by the Slovak National Council.)

DENMARK. *Oct. 28.*—In general elections, the Agrarians obtained 46 seats (+8); Social Democrats, 57 (+9); Conservatives, 17 (−9); Radical Left, 10 (−1); Communists 9 (−9). The Danish Unity Party lost all 4 of the seats it formerly held.

Nov. 4.—The Prime Minister, Hr. Knud Kristensen, resigned owing to the disagreement between the Agrarians and the Liberal Left over South Schleswig.

EIRE. *Oct. 31.*—Mr. de Valera announced that, as the Government had been weakened by the loss of 2 by-elections, a general election would be held early in 1948.

Nov. 2.—The Prime Minister in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

Nov. 4.—Trade talks with Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

FRANCE. *Oct. 27.*—Gen. de Gaulle issued a statement saying that the nation had shown which way it was turning in face of the rising dangers. "The separatists" (General de Gaulle's name for the Com-

munists) had lost one vote in seven. That was the beginning of a decline which would gather speed. Each day would show more clearly that the "separatists" were the delegates of a foreign dictatorship only. In most of the towns where the election was fought on national issues the party lists received about 25 per cent of the votes only. The Rally of the French People had been organised within the last six months, but on presenting itself to the electorate for the first time it had received support from more Frenchmen than had all the parties taken together. The régime of confusion and division, which made the State impotent, had been condemned.

At the same time, those now in office found themselves without the legitimate basis for their authority, which was public confidence. They owed office to an association of parties which, taken together, constituted a weak minority. He continued: "In this situation the only duty and the only democratic solution is to go to the country. It is at its legitimate source, that is to say, in the people's vote, that the indispensable authority needed by the Government of the Republic must be sought as a matter of urgency. The present National Assembly must be dissolved as quickly as possible, but after an electoral system based on majority voting has been installed in order to give a coherent majority. Then it will be for the nation, enlightened by its costly experience, to delegate its representatives with the aim to change without delay the bad institutions and give coherent support to the work of bringing about our economic, social, and national renewal . . . Events are too threatening to permit waste of time".

Those who, having the power to take the necessary transitional measures, sought to evade the issue for fear of popular opinion and in order to prolong the present disastrous régime would incur truly crushing responsibilities. At all events the Rally of the French People would pursue its national task. It was open to all who wished to play the game of France, and only the game of France. It would grow and organise itself in order to assure the salvation of the nation whatever happened.

The Government reached an agreement with the railway workers, about 80 per cent of whose demands were granted.

Oct. 28.—The Prime Minister, M. Ramadier, told the Assembly that wage policy had gone through two phases this year. During the first half, wages had been held, except for the establishment of a minimum wage for the poorer workers, and an increase in family allowances. These had no repercussion on prices. But in June and July successive strikes had forced wages up 11 per cent., with the immediate consequence of a rise in prices, especially agricultural prices, of 15 per cent to 40 per cent. Faced with a demand for fresh rises, the Government had to tell the workers the unpleasant truth: either wages may remain pegged or any rise would be promptly cancelled out by a steeper rise in prices. He said certain readjustments would have to be made for the lower income groups, but they must go no further. The ending of the subsidies to the coal and steel industries would add a heavy burden to the task of stabilising prices. In the case of agricultural prices, control

had been lifted in many branches. But the Government had gathered stocks of essential foodstuffs, and hoped by this means both to guarantee the food supply of the chief towns and to act on prices. The Government also intended to reduce the number of middlemen. Measures would be proposed to give the Government the necessary additional powers to carry out its policy in these respects. Beyond prices and wages, there remained the general problem of the economic equilibrium of the country. There must be no inflation, and the Budget, both ordinary and extraordinary, must be balanced. This would involve slashes in expenditure, which would be achieved by the reorganisation of the Civil Service and the armed forces.

Oct. 29.—The C.G.T. issued a statement calling "the working class together in defence of the Republic and of democratic liberties, threatened by reaction under the leadership of Gen. de Gaulle".

Oct. 30.—The Government received in the National Assembly a vote of confidence by 300 votes to 280.

Nov. 1.—Further restrictions were made on the use of electricity by domestic consumers.

Nov. 4.—The President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, speaking to a congress of presidents of Chambers of Commerce, declared that there was now only one real problem facing the nation, that of the price of food. He appealed to his audience to do all they could to help to reduce the difference between industrial prices and salaries, on the one hand, and agricultural prices on the other.

The cost-of-living index for October, showed an increase of 9.6 per cent over that of September; in this increase the price of food underwent the sharpest rise, from 1,187 in September (taking 100 as the 1938 base) to 1,309 in October. (Food prices had risen by 55 per cent since January, 1947 and the general cost-of-living index figure by 48 per cent.)

Nov. 5.—The Council of Ministers decided not to renew the coal subsidy. (This would mean an increase of 60 per cent in the price of coal.) The Ministers also set up a committee representing the Government, the trade unions, and the employers to establish a new level of wages.

Paris dustmen and employees of a water company went on strike for higher wages.

Nov. 6.—A scheme to strengthen the control of food prices was introduced.

Nov. 9.—Strikes in the Paris public services were settled.

GERMANY. *Oct 27.*—Plan for Ruhr coal production approved. (see *Great Britain.*)

Oct. 28.—The U.S. C-in-C., Gen. Clay, announced a change in U.S. policy with regard to attacks on the U.S. conception of democracy. He declared: "I do not intend to enter into a series of recriminations and charges, but I do intend to defend the principles in which we believe, and we certainly do not believe in Communism in any form. . . . I am not to be put in a position where the German people have the opportunity of hearing about only one system of government. We have

always tried to spread the advantages of our type of democracy. We have tried to avoid making unfavourable comparisons with other types of political philosophy. We will no longer avoid that." He would expect every U.S. representative in Germany to state frankly his views on Communism. The Military Government would stress particularly the rights and dignity of individuals and democracy's effect in safeguarding them.

Oct. 31.—Trade agreement. (*see Poland.*)

Nov. 2.—The chairman of the Anglo-American Control Office, in a letter to the Economic Council rejecting a request for the distribution of more imported fats, stated that the figures given by the Council of the fats produced in Germany were "unacceptable", and could not be tolerated. Either an "unconscionable proportion" of production was going into illegal channels or German statistics badly misrepresented the true situation. They pointed out among other things that little more than 50 per cent of the 1946 butter supply had been brought under distribution control. They concluded: "The figures illustrate vividly an utter lack of ability on the part of Germans to help themselves in this very difficult situation. It is necessary for us to insist that dairy and fats economy be completely reanalysed to determine what can be done to obtain reliable reports."

Nov. 7.—Lord Pakenham attended the reopening of the academic year of the University of Hamburg.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Oct. 27.*—The Foreign Office announced that the report on the Anglo-American talks on Ruhr coal production published on Sept. 10, had been approved by both Governments, who had instructed their Commanders-in-Chief in Germany to put the recommendations into operation.

Treaty with Burma. (see page 654.)

Oct. 28.—Mr. Bevin received Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, who was on a visit to London.

Oct. 30.—The Government, in a further Note to the Bulgarian Government, rejected the Bulgarian contention that Britain's protest against the trial of M. Petkov was an "unjustifiable infringement of Bulgarian sovereignty and of international law". The Government repeated that their "right and duty" to make known their views arose, now that the armistice régime had ended, from their responsibilities under the Bulgarian peace treaty.

Oct. 31. The Treasury announced that the gross sales of gold for October amounted to £35m., including £30m. referred to in their statement of Oct. 21.

The Government, in a statement on the talks between Mr. Bevin and Count Sforza, said that on this first official visit to Britain since the war of an Italian Minister all major points of interest in Anglo-Italian relations were discussed. Agreement was reached on the following questions: (a) a new treaty of commerce and navigation should be negotiated to take the place of the treaty of 1883; (b) the Italian Standing Economic Committee should be given wider scope in

order to serve in the future for the consideration of all economic and financial matters of common concern, and should hold its next meeting at the earliest possible date before the end of the year; (c) an Anglo-Italian cultural convention and a civil aviation agreement should be negotiated; (d) an agreement should be concluded for the abolition of visas for travel between the two countries; The export of coal by the United Kingdom was also discussed. H.M. Government announced their decision that the naval vessels allocated to them under the Peace Treaty and the four-Power Naval Protocol of February 10, 1947, with some exceptions, should be left in the possession of the Italian Government to be dealt with in accordance with Article 2 (b) of the naval protocol.

Nov. 1.—Municipal elections were held in 388 boroughs, the London area not included. Labour gained 43 seats and lost 695; Conservatives, 643/18; Liberals, 46/47; Communists, nil/9; Independents, 172/135.

Nov. 2.—The Prime Minister and other Ministers received the Prime Minister of Eire, Mr. de Valera, and his Ministers for Industry and Commerce, Finance, and Agriculture and also the deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Sean Lemass.

Nov. 3.—M. Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party arrived in Britain. He said he had left Poland because he had heard of a plan to arrest him and sentence him to death.

Nov. 4.—It was announced that the talks with Eire had resulted in agreement on steps (a), to increase the exchange of goods between the two countries, including the supply of more coal to Eire and more meat and dairy produce for Britain at revised prices for such imports from Eire, and (b), to strengthen the balance of payments position of the sterling area.

Nov. 7.—A new agreement between the American Arbitration Association and the London Court of Arbitration recommended the insertion in contracts between British and United States nationals of a new clause providing that if the arbitration were held in Britain it should be conducted under the rules of the L.C.A., and if in America under the rules of the A.A.A. In the event of a dispute the International Law Association should decide.

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, arrived in London for the Royal Wedding.

GREECE. *Oct. 31.*—Army successes after severe fighting against a band of some 5,000 rebels were reported from the Metsovo district. Rebels continued to raid villages and cut communications in other parts of Macedonia and in Thrace.

Nov. 2.—Rebel forces retreating from Metsovo were re-engaged by Army units.

Nov. 7.—A general strike planned to start in Athens and the Piraeus was postponed after a Government appeal to workers and the civil mobilisation of employees in the public utilities.

HOLLAND. *Nov. 7.*—The Government memorandum on the 1948

budget said that Holland would be down to its lowest financial reserves — its gold and the remainder of its foreign securities — if aid were not obtained from the U.S.A. under the Marshall programme.

HUNGARY. *Nov. 4.*—M. Zoltan Pfeiffer, leader of the (Opposition) Independence Party, disappeared from the Parliament buildings shortly before he was to address the House on the Public Prosecutor's demand for his arrest.

Nov. 7.—It was announced that M. Pfeiffer would be tried in his absence.

INDIA. *Oct. 27.*—An official announcement stated that Kashmir had acceded to India. It added that after correspondence with the Maharaja, in which he asked for assistance, the Governor-General accepted the accession because of the special circumstances which then existed. When the threat to peace was removed steps would be taken to ascertain the will of the people. The Government had asked Sheikh Abdullah, leader of the Kashmir National Conference Party (a pro-Congress body) to form an interim Government.

The Government sent troops to Kashmir to reinforce the State forces. The most severe fighting was reported from near the Baramula township, about 37 miles from Srinagar.

Oct. 28.—The rebels captured Baramula and advanced with 18 miles of Srinagar.

Oct. 29.—The C.-in-C., Indian Army, stated that British officers attached to the Indian Army would not take part in operations in Kashmir.

Oct. 30.—Statement on Kashmir. (*see Pakistan*).

Rebels who were advancing on Srinagar were attacked by aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force, and also by Indian troops. Reports stated that they had been driven back some 8 miles.

Oct. 31.—Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was sworn in as "head of the Kashmir administration". He was invested with "full powers to meet the present emergency". Aircraft again attacked rebel forces near Srinagar.

Nov. 1.—Occupation of Mangrol. (*see Indian States*).

Meeting of the Joint Defence Council. (*see Pakistan*).

Nov. 2.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, speaking on Kashmir in a broadcast, said: "We are prepared when peace and law and order have been established to have a referendum in Kashmir under international auspices like the United Nations." The raiders in Kashmir had all come across and from Pakistan territory. "We have a right to ask the Pakistan Government how and why these people could come across the N.W. Frontier Province or the West Punjab, and how they are armed so effectively. Is this not a violation of international law and an unfriendly act? Is the Pakistan Government too weak to prevent armies marching across its territory to invade another country, or is it willing that this should happen?"

"We have asked the Pakistan Government repeatedly to stop these

raiders. It should be easy for Pakistan to stop them. We, on our part, have no intention of using our troops in Kashmir when the danger of invasion has passed."

The Government had naturally been concerned about Kashmir, not only because of their ties with the State, but because it was a frontier territory adjoining great nations. Failure to respond to Kashmir's appeal for help would have been a betrayal of trust.

Accession of Chitral to Pakistan. (*see Pakistan*)

Nov. 3.—Pakistan's terms for Kashmir. (*see Pakistan*.)

Indian troops cleared rebels from Patan, a village 17 miles west of Srinagar.

Nov. 4.—Severe fighting was reported from Badgom, a village 10 miles south-west of Srinagar. Aircraft made further attacks on the rebels.

Nov. 5.—The Hyderabad negotiating committee returned home, talks with the Government having broken down.

Nov. 6.—Chowdhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the Indian Constituent Assembly, who had been in Karachi for a fortnight, made known his intention to remain in Pakistan.

Nov. 7.—In Kashmir the Indian army with armed fighting vehicles attacked insurgent forces five miles west of Srinagar, which were stated to be in retreat after suffering losses of 300 killed and wounded.

Nov. 9.—The Ministry of Defence announced that Indian troops in Kashmir had captured Baramula, 30 miles west of Srinagar.

At the request of the Dewan of Junagadh, the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the administration of the State until its ultimate accession could be decided by referendum. Indian troops were moved in.

Mr. Nehru, in a message to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, said that the decision had been made "to save the State from complete administrative break down and pending an honourable settlement of the several issues involved in the Junagadh accession".

THE INDIAN STATES. Oct. 27.—Accession of Kashmir. (*see India*.)

Oct. 27.—The Hyderabad committee, including the Prime Minister, the Nawab of Chhatari, and Sir Walter Monckton, constitutional adviser to the Nizam, which had been negotiating a settlement with India, resigned.

Oct. 30.—The Prime Minister of Hyderabad resigned.

Nov. 1.—Indian forces occupied Mangrol, a feudatory of Junagadh.

Nov. 2.—Accession of Chitral. (*see Pakistan*.)

Reports from Madras stated that there had been rioting near Secunderabad, Hyderabad.

Nov. 5.—Hyderabad talks break down. (*see India*.)

Nov. 9.—Junagadh taken over. (*see India*.)

ITALY. Oct. 28.—Count Sforza in London. (*see Great Britain*.)

JAPAN. *Oct. 27.*—It was announced in Tokyo that Toru Hagiwara, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, had been dismissed from his post for remarks he made to the Upper House on Oct. 23 on the Japanese peace treaty.

KOREA. *Oct. 28.*—Discussion at United Nations. (*see page 649.*)

LUXEMBOURG. *Oct. 29.*—Ratification of Benelux union. (*see Belgium.*)

MALTA. *Nov. 2.*—As a result of the general elections (Oct. 25), Labour secured an absolute majority in the Legislature.

Nov. 4.—New Government: Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Dr. P. Boffa, leader of the Labour Party; Education, Dr. G. Ganada; Health, Prof. P. P. Debono; Industry, B. Camilleri; Works and Reconstruction, D. Mintoff; Labour and Social Welfare, Dr. A. Schembri Adarni; Emigration, J. Cole.

MEXICO *Nov. 7.*—U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference (*see page 653.*)

THE NETHERLANDS. *Oct. 29.*—Ratification of Benelux union (*see Belgium.*)

NORWAY. *Oct. 30.*—The Ministry of Finance was reorganised and a new Ministry, under the leadership of the Minister of Finance, Hr. Erik Brofoss, was created to take over from the Ministry of Finance the bureaux of financial policy and foreign exchange, and from the Ministry of Supplies the directorate of exports and imports. It would be responsible for planning the national Budget and for foreign trade and payments. It would also take over foreign trade negotiations from the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

PAKISTAN. *Oct. 30.*—The Government, in a statement on the accession of Kashmir to India, stated that they could not accept the version of the circumstances in which the accession had occurred. They had "consistently and repeatedly tried to reach a better understanding with Kashmir to prevent friction between the two states. His Highness's Government ignored or rejected all these approaches." The course of the negotiations clearly showed that the Kashmir Government never had any intention of maintaining friendly relations with Pakistan, and that as early as October 15 they had made up their minds to call in outside assistance. It continued "There is conclusive evidence that Kashmir troops were used first to attack Muslims in Jammu and even to attack Muslim villages in Pakistan near the border . . . The sending of Indian troops to Kashmir under cover of the accession further intensified and inflamed the feelings of the tribes." The Pathan raid into Kashmir was provoked by the use of Kashmir troops to attack and kill Muslims in Kashmir and Jammu. It concluded: "In the opinion of the Government the accession of Kashmir is based on fraud and violence and as such cannot be recognized."

Nov. 1.—The Joint Defence Council met in Lahore. Neither Prime Minister was able to attend.

Nov. 2.—It was learned that the Mehtar of Chitral had repudiated the nominal suzerainty of the Maharaja of Kashmir and had acceded to Pakistan.

Nov. 3.—Pakistan joined the I.L.O.

The Government's terms to India for agreement over the Kashmir issue were announced. They demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir, holding in abeyance Sheikh Adbullah's Government, the Kashmir administration to be run by a national agency pending the holding of a plebiscite in the State under International supervision. They also demanded the the Hindu Dogra troops (Kashmir State troops) be immediately immobilised. They undertook to use their influence with Kashmir Muslims to get a cease-fire order and the disbanding of fighting troops. It was understood that these terms had been rejected *in toto* by India.

Nov. 4.—The Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, said in a broadcast that the people of Kashmir were fighting not only for their freedom but also for their existence. He declared "Their misfortunes have in recent months taken on a darker shade. They have been caught in the meshes of a widespread plan for the extermination of the Moslems. This plan has succeeded in Alwar, in Bharatpur, in Patiala, in Faridkot, and in Kapurthala, and all these are states that have acceded to the Indian Union."

If the plans of the enemies of the Kashmiri people succeeded they would be exterminated as the Moslems in various other parts of India had been exterminated. He went on: "It is, presumably, after such extermination that the Indian Government proposes a referendum should be held . . . To present a rebellion of enslaved people to the world as an invasion from outside simply because some outsiders have shown active sympathy with it is dishonest prewriting of history. It is the oppressed, enslaved, and entrapped people of Kashmir, struggling for freedom and now for their lives, and their sympathisers whom the Indian Government is helping to wipe out."

Nov. 9.—Occupation of Junagadh. (*see India.*)

PALESTINE. *Oct. 30.*—At the conference of the Palestine Foundation Fund in Tel Aviv, Mr. Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, said that 81 per cent of the Fund, the Agency's chief source of revenue, came from the U.S.A., and 2½ per cent came from Palestine Jewry. He said the absorption of 150,000 immigrants in the next 2 years, as recommended by the United Nations report, would cost £56m. In 1946 the Agency had spent £12m. and proposed spending £20m. in 1947.

Oct. 31.—U.S. Statement to the United Nations. (*see page 650.*)

Nov. 3.—Soviet Statement to the United Nations. (*see page 651*)

POLAND. *Oct. 28.*—The left-wing group of the Peasant Party declared itself to be the legal Peasant Party. A temporary executive was formed with M. Joseph Niecko, a former vice-chairman, as chairman.

Dr. Wojcik, the former secretary-general and M. Stanislaw Banczyk were banned from the party for refusing to co-operate with the left-wing group.

Oct. 31.—The Government concluded a trade agreement with the Anglo-American zones of Germany under which they would send large quantities of food, chiefly vegetables and potatoes and also seeds and newsprint.

Nov. 3.—M. Mikolajczyk in Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

Nov. 5.—The Minister of Security said that M. Wincenty Bryja, former treasurer of the Peasant Party and a member of the Sejm, and Mme. Bryja, and Mlle. Hulewicz, M. Mikolajczyk's secretary, had been arrested for attempting to escape with him.

RUMANIA. *Nov. 5.*—The Chamber of Deputies adopted a motion accusing M. Tatarescu, the Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, of complicity in treason. M. Tatarescu and three other National-Liberal ministers resigned: M. Alexandrini (Finance), M. Vantu (Public Works), and M. Rosculet (Culture). The Governor of the National Bank, M. Mosoiu, also resigned.

Nov. 7.—Four new Ministers were appointed: Foreign Minister, Anna Pauker (Communist); Finance, Vasile Luca (Communist); Public Works, Teodor Gordakescu (Socialist); Culture, Stanciu Stoian (Peasant Party).

SIAM. *Nov. 9.*—Army units under Marshal Pibul Songkram (who was Prime Minister during the Japanese occupation) seized control of the Government. In a statement he said that experienced administrators would be called back to power and the country's ills quickly remedied. It was announced that Marshal Adul, C.-in-C. the Army, had agreed to co-operate to avoid bloodshed.

SWITZERLAND. *Oct. 28.*—The results of the general election, held on Oct. 26 showed that of the votes cast the Progressive Democrats had polled 26.8 per cent. obtaining 51 seats (+4); Social Democrats 24.7 per cent, 48 (−6); Catholic-Conservatives 22.7 per cent, 44 (−1); Labour Party (pro-Communist) 3.5 per cent, 7; (they were standing for the first time since the party was banned in 1940).

SYRIA. *Nov. 7.*—Disturbances occurred in the Jebel Druze between members of the Atrash Party and the Populist Party (pro-Government), after the postponement of new elections which the Syrian Government had announced following the victory of the Atrash Party in the earlier elections, and after the Atrash Party had retaliated by severing communications with Damascus.

TURKEY. *Nov. 1.*—President İnönü, opening the Grand National Assembly and reviewing foreign policy, said Turkey was grateful for U.S. aid to enable it to ensure its legitimate defence. He went on: "In

spite of our desire for cordial relations [with the U.S.S.R.] we are the object of unjust reproaches on the part of the Soviet Union; past and present events are being presented in a distorted and unjust manner, and obviously unjustifiable claims are even being made upon us. We hope this state of affairs will be remedied." Turkey ardently wished for peace, had no aggressive aims against anybody, and stood by the United Nations.

U.S.A. Oct. 27.—Aid agreement for \$30m. (*see China*.)

Ruhr report approved. (*see Great Britain*.)

Oct. 28.—Statement by Gen. Clay. (*see Germany*.)

Oct. 31.—Statement on Palestine. (*see page 650*.)

Nov. 2.—The Nourse Committee, who were studying the impact of foreign aid on the domestic economy, published a report stating their "confidence as to the adequacy of U.S. economic resources to supply aid . . . to Europe in a total volume approximating the needs of the States" as shown in the Paris report. The attempt to meet these needs, especially of food and steel, would cause strains at some points in U.S. economy. To meet this danger they recommended that a Governmental system should be set up to allocate for domestic use materials which were in short supply; there should be similar controls over materials for export; measures should be taken against hoarding such materials; limitations should be put on speculation which increases prices; taxes should be maintained at a high level; there should be economy in the running of the Government and individuals should be encouraged to save; more vigorous action should be taken by the Government to limit the expansion of credit.

They considered that "some outright gifts to meet emergency demands will more rapidly qualify these [European] countries for loans from the International Bank and private sources and more rapidly restore a well-balanced world trade". If there were no foreign aid programme "shrinkage of U.S. exports would result in industrial paralysis in some countries which would have serious effects both on U.S. economy and world stability".

Nov. 4.—It was learned that the Government were sending \$27m. worth of post-U.N.N.R.A. supplies to China, including 50,000 tons of wheat and 43,000 tons of rice.

Nov. 7.—Arbitration agreement. (*see Great Britain*.)

Nov. 9.—The report of the Harriman Committee on aid to Europe was published. The following are extracts from the report.

We believe that the future of western Europe lies very much in its own hands . . . The success of any aid programme depends ultimately on hard work and straight thinking by the people and the Governments of the European nations themselves. The committee is also aware that the volume of aid required from the U.S.A. is of such proportions that it will place a substantial burden on the people of the U.S.A. The interests of the U.S.A. in Europe, however, cannot be measured simply in economic terms. It is also strategic and political. We all know that we are faced

in the world today with two conflicting ideologies. If these [European] countries by democratic means do not attain an improvement in their affairs they may be driven to turn to the opposite direction. Therein lies the strength of the Communist tactic: it wins by default when misery and chaos are great enough. Therefore the countries of western Europe must be restored to a position where they may retain full faith in the validity of their traditional approaches to world affairs and again exert their full influence and authority in international life.

It should be made a condition of continued assistance under such a plan that the participating countries take all practicable steps to achieve the production and monetary goals which they have set for themselves in the Paris report. Failure to make genuine efforts to accomplish these results would call for cessation of further assistance.

However, aid from this country should not be conditioned on the methods used to reach these goals so long as they are consistent with basic democratic principles. The imposition of any such conditions would constitute an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of friendly nations.

The committee believes that the need for holding inflation in check in this country and in Europe bears directly on the magnitude of the aid we can and should extend.

The committee found little evidence that the goals set at Paris to restore standards of living were excessive in terms of basic necessities. Even if all the estimates submitted at Paris were to go through as planned, Europeans would not be eating as well in 1951 as they ate in 1938.

It is the judgment of all competent observers that the troubles of Europe flow from an acute shortage of working capital and from the serious disintegration of organised economic life rather than from war-time physical destruction. Working capital in the form of fuel, raw materials, and food is needed to sustain Europe until its own production is built up. Some capital equipment is needed to further the rehabilitation of industry. An effective restoration of the purchasing power of money is essential to the resumption of ordered economic life. The Paris report cannot be praised too highly for its emphasis on this point... Achievement of monetary stability would allow a gradual restoration of normal incentives... and would also allow the stabilisation of exchange rates, which is all but impossible so long as inflation proceeds apace... The committee believes that in the near future some adjustment of exchange rates must be made. The prelude to that is internal monetary reform.

The committee, however, is not convinced that the participating nations at Paris were wholly realistic in their plans for capital expansion... At the present time gross investment in the United States is running at about 17 per cent of total national product at the height of a boom. Some of the European nations have attempted to exceed this rate. It seems unlikely that European nations can prudently afford to sustain capital formation on as large a scale as they have planned. In addition, the programme written at Paris may have to be modified by a shift in

the amounts going to the separate countries. As this shift is made, we believe that the amount of aid allotted to Germany may have to be higher than was set at Paris.

The final determining factor in the size of a prudent programme is the availability of commodities in this country. The conclusion that does emerge from the examination of particular markets for particular commodities [especially grain, steel, coal, and petroleum] is that supply will be a limiting factor in many cases and that many European requirements cannot be met in full.

On the basis of revised estimates of European imports and exports the committee calculates that the cost of the European aid programme to the Government of the U.S. would be about \$5,750m. for the first year and between \$12,000m. and \$17,000m. for the whole programme here suggested. These figures are not comparable to those contained in the Paris report. The latter are estimates of the deficit the participating European countries would incur in their trade with the Western Hemisphere. They measure the margin by which the European countries expect their payments in dollars for goods, and services imported from the Western Hemisphere to exceed their receipts in dollars. The Paris estimates of imports have had to be revised downward, mainly on the grounds of unavailability of goods. To the extent of this revision, the estimated cost of the programme was also reduced. At the same time it was necessary, on grounds of realism, to revise downward the European estimates of exports and to modify the figures in a number of other ways which increase the cost. The result was an estimate by the committee that the balance of payments deficit would be £1,000m. to \$1,500m. lower in the first year and possibly as much as \$5,000m. lower for the whole plan than that contained in the Paris programme.

The committee's estimate of the cost to the United States Government is a smaller figure than the foreign trade deficit. First, a deduction must be made for the part of the programme that can be financed through the International Bank. Secondly, there may be private financing. Thirdly, a large part of the European deficit with the American continent is with countries other than the United States. In its own interest the United States will probably have to supply funds to cover a part of this deficit, but we should not have to finance it in full.

It is helpful to compare the figures for the cost to the U.S. Government with what the U.S. has been doing for Europe in the past. Before the run on sterling in July the annual rate of withdrawals on the British loan was about \$2,600m. In addition, in the first half of 1947, the rate of withdrawal on other European aid programmes — relief. U.N.R.R.A. and special grants — was about \$2,000m. In 1947 the U.S. assumed only half of the cost of German occupation, but in 1948 it seems likely that it will have to assume the whole burden, amounting to about \$1,000m. When all these factors are taken into account, the programme of aid proposed for 1948 proves to be a moderate increase on what the U.S. has in the recent past been spending in Europe and what will probably have to be expended in Germany in any case. In addition, the

programme calls for increased lending operations by the International Bank.

Looking to the years beyond 1948, the committee emphasises that any estimates are altogether speculative. The American people have an understandable interest in trying to ascertain the drain on their resources in the future. But it is totally impossible, and indeed unwise, to attempt to calculate this with accuracy. The Paris conference suggested that the total European foreign exchange deficit for the four-year period 1948-51 would be about \$22,000m. The committee's estimate ranges from \$17,000m. to \$23,000m. When deductions are made for various types of financing, the range of possible appropriations would be £12,000m. to \$17,000m. But the committee cannot emphasise too strongly that any aid to Europe must be on a year-to-year basis. It must be subject to constant vigilant review of the Congress.

A foreign aid programme will require means to make available goods that are in short supply. Voluntary measures should be relied upon wherever possible. If and when they are not the Government will probably require authority to set priorities in order to insure the availability for export of limited amounts of the items most critically needed. It might also have to issue limited orders to control consumption of critical materials. Especially in the field of food it might be necessary to use the device of requiring that limited quantities be set aside for export.

The committee is convinced that the administration of the programme is of primary importance because it will be necessary, for reasons given above, to adjust the programme as it goes forward. It is recommended that a new independent agency be set up in the Federal Government. The new organisation must have a chief representative in Europe to deal with the continuing committee set up by the participating countries and also to co-ordinate the activities of the various local representatives of the organisation in those countries. In addition, representatives will be needed in the different countries.

U.S.S.R. *Nov. 6.*—M. Molotov, in a speech on the 30th anniversary of the Revolution, made the following points. (1) Foreign Policy. The policy of the U.S.S.R. was "the all-embracing development of international co-operation, and was based on the principle of respect for the sovereignty of all States, big and small, and on the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States". It should be understood that "provided there was a desire to collaborate, collaboration was perfectly possible with different economic systems". (2) U.S. Aid Plans. "If the ruling circles of the U.S.A. had no cause for great anxiety concerning domestic affairs, especially in connection with the approaching economic crisis, there would not be such an superfluity of economic projects of expansion, which in their turn are based on the aggressive military political plans of American imperialism." (3) U.S. Aggressive Preparations. "The U.S.A., not infrequently together with Great Britain, is acquiring ever new naval and air bases in all parts of

the globe, and even adapts whole States for such aims, especially if situated close to the Soviet Union . . . Denmark, for instance, cannot achieve the restoration of her national sovereignty over Greenland . . . In expansionist circles of the U.S.A. a new, peculiar sort of illusion is widespread; placing no faith in their internal strength, they rely on the secret of the atom bomb, although this secret has long ceased to exist." (4) Germany. "The Soviet Union considers it necessary that the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences providing for the restoration of Germany as a single democratic State should be put into effect." (5) The Cominform. "The Soviet Bolshevik Party welcomes the creation of an organ for the co-ordination of experiences and the exchange of views between the Communist Parties of certain States with the aim of assisting the future growth of the movement and wishes it every success. We are living in an age when all roads lead to Communism."

Nov. 7.—The thirtieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was celebrated by a parade of military strength in Red Square. In an address to the troops, Marshal Bulganin said: "The forces of capitalism have declined. The forces of democracy have increased. The forces of capitalism are making plans for a new imperialist war. The Soviet Government as hitherto is conducting a struggle for peace and security."

YUGOSLAVIA. *Nov. 9.*—It was announced that the Government had informed the Security Council that they were not satisfied with the existing administration of the Anglo-American zone of the Trieste Free Territory.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Nov. 1.—The Assembly approved by 46 votes to 7 the trusteeship agreement submitted by Britain, Australia, and New Zealand for the Pacific island of Nauru. A resolution was also approved by 41 votes to 10 urging South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for South-West Africa.

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Oct. 27.—The committee unanimously adopted a resolution produced by Canada, Australia, and France condemning all forms of propaganda, in whatever country it was conducted, which was either designed to create or was likely to provoke or encourage any threat to peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression. The resolution also asked States to take appropriate steps to promote friendly relations between nations by all the means of publicity and propaganda available to them, and to encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to the desire of all peoples for peace.

Oct. 28.—The committee discussed the U.S. and Soviet resolutions on Korea. The U.S. resolution suggested the formation of an Assembly commission to supervise elections in Korea, leading up to the establishment of a national Government, with which the withdrawal of the occupying forces would be arranged. The U.S.S.R. considered that the question of Korea was not at its present stage one for the United Nations, but, as it was on the agenda, invited the committee to endorse M. Molotov's proposal of Oct. 9 that U.S. and Soviet troops should be withdrawn at the beginning of 1948, and the Koreans left to establish an independent Government without interference from the outside. Dr. Evatt pointed out that the Korean question was one of those involved in the peace settlement with Japan. It had not been intended that peace settlements should be made by the United Nations and if — and it should be the last resort — the United Nations were to step in, it should be very careful not to make recommendations which it could not effectively carry out. Failing agreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the logical place to deal with the matter was the Far Eastern peace conference. He pointed out that those two countries had not a monopoly interest in Korea at the suggested four-Power conference; Australia was directly interested in this question and also in China. Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) said it was obvious the Moscow agreement had broken down. He deprecated the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops in circumstances which might lead to chaos. The purposes of both resolutions could, he thought, best be secured by holding elections under United Nations supervision before the troops were withdrawn.

Oct. 30.—The committee accepted by 41 votes to none (the U.S.S.R. and Slav group abstaining) a Soviet proposal that the elected representatives of the people of north and south Korea should be consulted in regard to the methods of bringing about their independence. It was also decided that a United Nations temporary commission should be

appointed to travel, observe, and consult throughout Korea with a view to ensuring that Korean representatives would in fact be duly elected by the Korean people and not by persons merely appointed by the military authorities in Korea. M. Gromyko gave a notice that the U.S.S.R. would be unable to take part in the work of the commission, because it was being established without prior consultation with the Koreans.

Nov. 5.—The U.S. proposals for Korea were adopted by 46 votes to none, the U.S.S.R. and the Slav group abstaining. Those elected to the commission were Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Philippines, Salvador, Syria, and the Ukraine. The Ukraine gave notice that its seat would remain vacant.

Nov. 6.—Discussing the proposal to establish an interim committee of the Assembly, M. Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) said that no argument could persuade him that such a committee was not designed to do away with the veto, which was at once the protection of the minority against the foreign policies of the United States and the protection of the principle of five-Power unanimity. Sir Hartley Shawcross (Britain) urged M. Vyshinsky to allow the question of the legality of the committee to be referred to the International Court, but he refused, declaring that the International Court was no place for contentious questions of Charter interpretation. The proposal to establish the committee was approved by 43 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions (the Arab States). The U.S.S.R. and Slav group announced that they would not take part in the committee's work.

Nov. 8.—Mr. McNeil stated that Britain would not make use of its right of veto in the Security Council on any existing or future applications for membership of the United Nations. He regretted that under the Charter there was no way in which the Assembly could get round Security Council decisions which had debarred from membership States recognised, even by those opposing them, as having the requisite qualifications. He suggested the Assembly should give its opinion on the qualifications of the 5 countries which, but for the Soviet veto, would have been admitted. He hoped that U.S.S.R. would put its particular candidates similarly to the test.

THE PALESTINE COMMITTEE

Oct. 31.—Mr. Herschel Johnson told the sub-committee that the U.S. Government proposed that partition in Palestine, with separate Jewish and Arab States, should come into existence on July 1, 1948. Other points proposed were — 1. The Assembly to appoint a three-man commission to supervise the transition period until July. 2. British forces in Palestine to be responsible for maintaining law and order in the interim. 3. Both Jews and Arabs to be given the opportunity in the interim period to form "shadow governments" with power to recruit and arm their own security forces. 4. The original U.S. proposal for a volunteer force to maintain order to be abandoned. 5. The proposed United Nations commission to be under the jurisdiction of the Assembly.

He said he thought these shadow governments would be allowed to buy arms and equipment for their forces but the forces contemplated would be only "in the nature of gendarmerie" and would not require large stocks of arms. He also said that the proposed commissioners would have the task of organising a trusteeship administration over Jerusalem and might stay on after July 1 for that purpose. The U.S.A. did not, however, envisage the commission as permanent. Asked what would happen to the Arab part of Palestine if the Arabs refused to accept partitioned sovereignty and independence, he said that in that case the territory might possibly be put under United Nations trusteeship.

Nov. 3.—M. Tsarapkin (U.S.S.R.) said that it was "deplorable" that the U.S. plan did not envisage a transition period. The Soviet view was that it was of the utmost importance to know by whom and how partition would be carried out. The U.S. plan apparently put entire responsibility for implementation on Britain. The Soviet Union could not accept this because Britain had already failed in administering the mandate and the British Government had openly stated its unwillingness to carry out any decision not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. The U.S.S.R. therefore proposed that the mandate should be ended on January 1, and that British troops should be withdrawn within four months from then. Responsibility after the ending of the mandate should pass to the Security Council, acting through a commission which should go to Palestine immediately. The commission should begin by establishing the frontiers of the Jewish and Arab States in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly. It should then consult with the "democratic parties" and social organisations of the Jewish and Arab States, after which it should elect in each State a provisional Government Council. The activities of the two councils should be carried out under the general direction of the commission. Within six months of being set up the provisional councils should hold elections "on democratic lines" for constituent assemblies, the election procedure to be drawn up by the councils and approved by the commission. The constituent assemblies in each State would then work out a democratic Constitution and elect a Government. He also said that the provisional councils should, under United Nations supervision, establish central and local administrative organs of government. Within the shortest possible time they should form armed militia from their citizens sufficiently large to maintain internal order and prevent frontier clashes. The militia in each State would be under national commanders, but general military and political control over its activities would be exercised by the Security Council commission.

Nov. 4.—Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada) proposed that the U.S. and Soviet delegates with the delegate from Guatemala (who had proposed Assembly implementation of the majority plan with the help of a military force drawn from the small Powers) should be asked to draft an agreed proposal.

Nov. 5.—The U.S. and Soviet delegates met privately to try to adjust their differences of opinion on the implementation of the partition scheme.

Nov. 8.—Mr. Lester Pearson (Canada) asked whether the U.S.A. would agree to terminating the mandate on Jan. 1, as suggested by the U.S.S.R., whether in that event the U.S.S.R. would agree to make a joint approach with the U.S.A. to Britain, with a view to Britain's carrying on the administration of Palestine and maintaining law and order for 6 months until the Arab and Jewish States attained independence; and whether the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. would accept a small commission appointed by the Assembly but responsible to the Security Council.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Nov. 6.—At a first meeting in London, the deputies decided to discuss how the smaller allied States should be brought into the treaty-making, and also the provisional régime for Germany.

Nov. 8.—M. Smirnov said that the U.S.S.R. still favoured the proposal that, when a central government was formed in Germany adequate to accept a treaty, it should be allowed to state its views. Mr. Dean (Britain) considered it a mistake to bind themselves to having a German government before they had a treaty, and the U.S.A. agreed. Britain, France, and the U.S.A. agreed on the right of China to be a convening Power. M. Smirnov opposed this on the ground that China did not take part in the act of surrender. In discussion on the composition of the peace conference, M. Smirnov, supported by France, said it should be confined to the 4 great Powers and those who were neighbours of Germany or took part in the war with armed forces (19 including Albania). The U.S.A. favoured a conference of all belligerents.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Oct. 31.—A Soviet proposal that the forces in Indonesia should be withdrawn to positions held before hostilities began was defeated by 4 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions. An Australian proposal that the forces should withdraw to a distance of 25 kilometres on each side was also rejected by 5 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Nov. 1.—The Council decided by 7 votes to 1 (Poland), the U.S.S.R., Syria, and Colombia abstaining, that the Indonesians and Dutch should consult either directly or through the Council's commission in Java on methods of making fully effective the cease-fire order of Aug. 1.

Nov. 9.—Letter on Trieste. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS

THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

Nov. 4.—Sir John Boyd Orr, director-general of the F.A.O., addressing the Council in Washington at its first meeting, called for "bold and far-reaching action" to deal with current food shortages and future "unmarketable surpluses". He thought that if the nations' efforts were turned to agriculture as they had been to war a world of hunger could be turned into a world of plenty within five years. The food situation had deteriorated since the council was formed at Geneva in September, and the gap between demand and supply of grain was now 10 million tons instead of 9 million tons as estimated at that time. Taking into account the present world situation, there was "no hope of the present shortage ending with the 1948 harvest". Stocks were so low that even if there was a bumper harvest many countries might be forced to continue bread rationing throughout 1949. The shortage of fats, oils, and live-stock products would continue over a much longer period. The Council's first task was to rebuild the world's economic and financial system on a more stable basis than that of its structure before the war. He stated: "If immediate and long-range plans to free the world from hunger are carried through by the United Nations organisations, of which both the supplying and receiving countries are members, the provision of food can be put on a business footing. In this way there need be no humiliating pauperism on the part of the receiving nations. If such an action is not taken there is a danger that the world economic and political situation will become worse. Long continued hunger in wide areas will result in increasing social and political unrest. Economic systems may be further shaken by the appearance of unmarketable surpluses, because of the lack of purchasing power of certain countries, as has occurred in the case of U.S. tobacco. Plans must be made well beforehand to prevent an economic crisis such as occurred after the first World War. Further economic shocks to an already distracted and impoverished world may lead to a complete breakdown of the structure of human society."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary, announcing on Nov. 7 that the cholera epidemic in Egypt was under control, said: "This will be the first time in medical history that an epidemic which spread at the rate of more than 1,000 new cases a day has been controlled within six weeks." More than 4 million c.c. of vaccine had gone to Egypt and another million to Syria and Saudi Arabia as a precaution. In a few weeks there would be enough vaccine in Egypt to inoculate the whole population. Dr. Chisholm described as "utterly ridiculous and either vicious or very foolish" a radio report (by Walter Winchell) that the Egyptian cholera epidemic might have sprung from Russian experiments in biological warfare.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Nov. 7.—The second general Conference opened at Mexico City.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

FOUR-POWER TALKS ON THE FUTURE OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES

Oct. 30.—It was agreed that the commission should leave London on Nov. 7 to start work in Eritrea, then go to Somaliland on Jan. 6, Libya on March 6, and return to London about May 23.

THE ANGLO-BURMESE TREATY

The text of the treaty, signed on Oct. 17 was published on Oct. 27 (Cmd. 7240). It consisted of fifteen clauses and incorporated the defence agreement signed in Rangoon on Aug. 29. It defined the future relations of the two Governments "on the terms of complete freedom, equality, and independence", and its aim was "to consolidate and perpetuate the cordial friendship and good understanding which subsist between them". The British Government recognises the Republic of the Union of Burma as a fully independent sovereign State, and the two Governments agree to exchange diplomatic representatives.

Under the defence agreement (which was to remain in operation in the first instance for three years, and was then to be subject to twelve months' notice on either side) the British Government agreed to move all British troops out of Burma as soon as possible after the transfer of power. In accordance with the wishes of the Burmese Government, Britain was to send to Burma a Joint Service Mission which is to provide instructional and other staff for service with the Burmese Forces, and Britain also agreed to provide training facilities in British establishments for personnel of the Burma Forces. Burma, by agreement, would not receive a defence mission from any Government outside the British Commonwealth. The Burmese Government agreed that military aircraft of either party will have the right in peacetime to fly over the territories of the other and have staging facilities at prescribed airfields; and "that H.M. forces bringing help and support to Burma by agreement with the Government of Burma, or to any part of the Commonwealth by agreement with the Government of Burma and with the Government of that part of the Commonwealth, shall be afforded all reasonable assistance, including facilities of access and entry into Burma by air, land, and sea". The British Government agreed to waive certain charges in the field of defence, to contribute financially and otherwise towards the upkeep of airfields in Burma, and to transfer free of cost certain small naval vessels now on loan to Burma.

Britain would cancel £15m. of the sums advanced towards the ordinary and frontier areas budgets, as a further contribution towards the restoration of Burma's financial position and as a final liquidation of Burma's claim in respect of the cost of supplies and services furnished to the British Military Administration. Burma would repay the balance

of the sums advanced towards these budgets in twenty equal yearly instalments, beginning not later than April 1, 1952, no interest being chargeable. Burma would also repay the balances on advances made by the British Government towards expenditure on projects which were outstanding after repayment from their current receipts and the proceeds of liquidation.

The two Governments would conclude as soon as possible a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and agreed that until its conclusion, or for a period of two years (subject to the right of either party to give three months' notice at any time after six months) their commercial relations should be so conducted that the existing interests of each other's nationals would not be prejudiced.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1947

- Nov. 17 International Maritime Conference, Lake Success.
- „ 20 U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva.
- „ 21 International Trade Conference, Havana.
- „ 24 U.N. Trusteeship Council, Lake Success.
- „ 24 U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Banguio, Manila.
- „ 25 The Council of Foreign Ministers, London.
- „ 28 International Socialist Conference, Antwerp.
- Dec. 1 Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva
- „ 1 International Maritime Conference, Geneva.

1948

- Jan. — U.N. Economic and Social Council, Lake Success.
- „ 4 Transfer of Power in Burma.
- „ 17 Pan-American Union. Ninth Congress of American States, Bogatá.
- Feb. 2 U.N. Economic and Social Council, Lake Success.
- „ 15 General Election in Paraguay.
- Mar. 7 General election in Italy.
- „ 23 U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information, Geneva.
- July 12 Economic and Social Council, Geneva.

CORRECTION.—The speech by Gen. de Gaulle in Algiers on Oct. 12 should have appeared under **FRANCE** and not under **FRENCH MOROCCO**.